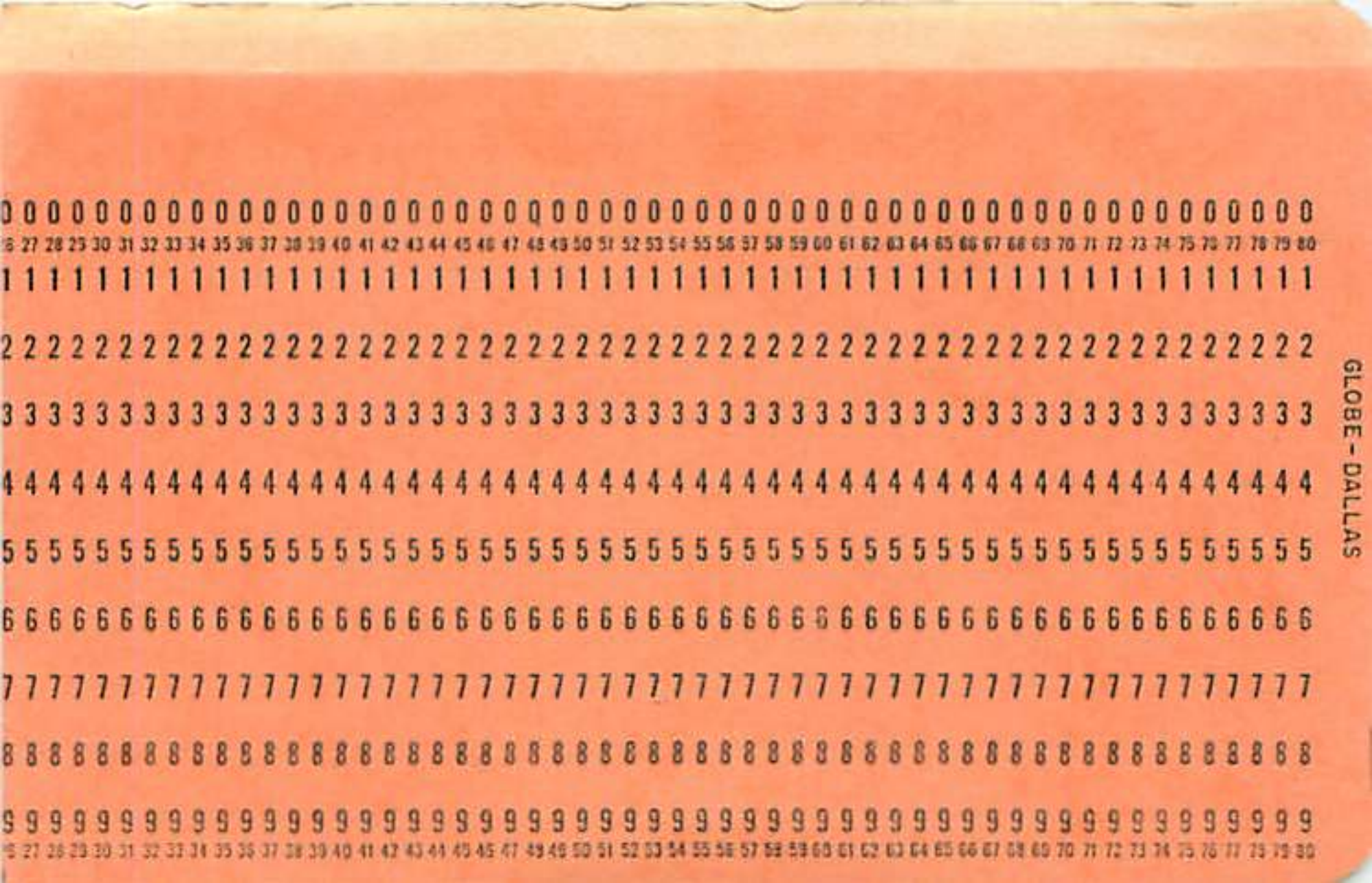
53 BC Caesar was ~~45~~ 47 ~~698~~ AUC
~~700~~
701 ✓

In Gaul

Subdued further revolts in Gaul

Bridged the Rhine again for a second raid

Crassus was eliminated by an annihilating defeat at the Parthians Hands.


GLOBE-DALLAS

Winter 54/53 BC

Caesar abandoned his annual departure across the Alps & stayed in the neighborhood of Amiens instead. But he recruited 2 new legions in his Cisalpine province, and Pompey gave him another which he himself had enrolled but not called up.

After the Catastrophe Caesar allowed his hair & beard to grow (until vengeance had been taken) He summoned a General Conference at AMIENS in 53 BC

54 B.C. Nervii II

Day after day the peril & hardship of the siege increased. Many of the men were incapacitated with their wounds. VERTICO induced his slave & convey a despatch to Caesar. He reached Caesar in late afternoon He immediately ordered his quaestor MARCUS CRASSUS to march at midnight with his legion. Sent another message to FABIUS Next morning they marched 20 miles Left Crassus at SAMAROBRIVA in charge of baggage. Upon hearing the news from their patrols, the Gauls feared the siege in Cicero and marched

54BC

I

ATTACK by the NERVII on CICERO's WINTER CAMP

Elated by his victory over Sabinus' Army, AMBIORIX at once started with his cavalry for the country of the ATUATUCI. He roused them to arms next day he reached the Nervii. The Nervii sent messages to the tribes under them - the CEUTRONES, GRUDII, LEVACI, PLEUMOXII and

There were two very brave Centurions named TITUS PULLO and LUCIUS VORENUS, both of them nearly qualified for the first grade. Pullo advanced outside. He was surrounded. His rival Vorenus ran up to rescue him in his distress, and all the Gauls immediately left Pullo. Vorenus killed one, but stumbled and fell. He was surrounded, but then PULLO came up & both of them escaped unhurt and after killing a number of the enemy returned to camp covered with glory.

54BC 2nd Brit trip.

A foraging expedition under general Gaius Trebonius, the British suddenly swooped down on them from all sides pressing their attack right up to the standards of the legion. The legionaries drove them off by a strong counter-attack and continued to pursue until the cavalry made a charge that sent the natives flying headlong. A good many were killed the Britons never again joined battle with

their whole strength. At the End across the Thames, a large enemy force drawn up on the opposite bank - fenced with large sharp stakes. The enemy was vanquished and fled from the river-bank

54BC

Cicero unsuccessfully defended the extortionate provincial administration of AULUS GABINIUS, a friend of the TRIUMVIRS.

54BC

Caesar's second invasion of Britain.

54BC

the ill-fated legion placed under SABINUS and Cotta was the 14th

Sabinus' blunder had cost the lives of at least 6000 legionaires. It is said that when Caesar heard the news he let his hair and beard grow in token of mourning, and remained so until the defeat was avenged.

the scene of the catastrophe
was at ATUATUCA in Belgium

54BC

Quintus Pedius
was aedile

52 BC

Appius Claudius Pulcher
cos Consul

54BC

Lucius DOMITIUS Ahenobarbus
was consul 54BC; opponent of
Caesar in the Civil War; failed
to hold Corfinium and Massilia;
Commanded the left wing at
Pharsalus; killed after the battle

54 BC

Catiline younger won praetorship

54BC

JULIA, daughter of Caesar, wife of Pompey died.

54BC

The Triumvirate between Pompey, Crassus and Caesar was renegotiated in Luca.

54/53 BC

Caesar returned from Cisalpine Gaul to Northern Gaul earlier than usual in the season.

Two large German peoples, the Usipetes and Tencteri had crossed the Rhine in a mass from Westphalia; they sent Caesar a request for land on the left bank

of the Rhine, Instead he offered them territory on the right bank.

A cavalry engagement somehow began. Caesar blamed the Germans who defeated his public horse although outnumbered 6 to 1. Caesar arrested them all, fell on their camp (near MAASTRICHT), and annihilated the whole of the 2 tribes. Enemy dead were estimated as high as 430,000

51-50 BC

The final book of the Gallic War was written by GAIUS HIRTIUS (one of Caesar's officers)

A successful campaign against the Belloucadens and Caesar had glorious welcome on his return to Italy

51 - 50 BC

Cicero governed Cilicia.
He returned to Rome. He finally joined Pompey and the republicans in Greece but took no part in the Battle of Pharsalus (48 BC)

51BC

Mark Antony was Quaestor.

51 BC the last encounter

Capture of UXELLODUNUM

Now all the most warlike tribes had been conquered

Caesar left the 12th legion with him and his favourite Mark Antony. Gaius Fabius was sent forth with 2 legions & 5 cohorts to extreme west of Gaul because some of tribes were said to be under arms. CAESAR'S

bridge. His cavalry attacked rear of enemy. Fabius sent Cavalry out next day to cause enemy to halt.

DUMNACUS drew his infantry up expecting to annihilate the Cavalry but saw Fabius marching up behind. The enemy, infantry & cavalry fled. Left - shelter. More than 12,000 were killed

51-47

PTOLEMY XIII was Pharaoh

51-30 BC

CLEOPATRA VII PHILOPATOR
WAS PHARAOH
with her brother (and fiancee)

51-50 BC

The final Book - Book VIII of the Gallic War was written not by Caesar but by GALUS HIRTIUS who was one of Caesar's officers. A successful campaign against the BELLOVACIANS was described and Caesar's glorious welcome on his return to Italy.

51 BC

Caesars "Commentaries on the Gallic War" was published
He wrote the 1st 7 books
the Eighth book was written
by AULUS HIRTIUS

51BC

Caesar "De bello Gallico"
account of Gallic war.

57 BC

Gaul subdued by Caesar

51 BC

Caesar completes conquest of Gaul, which becomes a Roman province.

51 BC

Cleopatra is driven from throne of Egypt.

51 – 30 BC

CLEOPATRA VII, Queen of Egypt, last of the Ptolemies (successors of Alexander the Great).

59BC – ~~49BC~~ 50BC CAESAR IN GAUL

At the close of his consulship (59BC) Caesar secured command of the Gallic provinces for 5 yrs as proconsul. For the next ten yrs (59BC–49BC) he abandoned Italy for the supreme work that opened to him beyond the Alps. He found the Province threatened by two great military invasions; the whole people of the HELVETII were migrating from their Alpine homes in search of more fertile lands; and a great Germanic nation, under the king ARIOVISTUS, was already encamped

Roman civilization was won among fresh populations, unexhausted and vigorous. The map widened from the Mediterranean circle to include the shores of the North Seas and Baltic seas. The land that Caesar made Roman (modern France) was next to Greece and Italy, to form down to the present time, the chief centre of Europe. On the other hand, except for this work of Caesar "our civilization itself would have stood in hardly more intimate relation to the Roman - Greek than to the Assyrian culture.

58-50 BC

Caesar's Conquest of Gaul

53 B C

DURANT

Violence of CLODIUS and MILO in Rome.

Defeat of CRASSUS at CARRHAE

53 BC

DURANT

SCRIBONIUS CURIO, one of Caesar's generals erected two wooden theaters, each a semi-circle, back to back. In the morning the two stages presented plays; then, while the spectators were still in their seats, the two structures were turned on pivots and wheels, the semicircles formed an amphitheater and the united stages became an arena for

gladitional game

53 BC

DURANT

Crassus was defeated at CARRHAE, treacherously captured and barbarously slain.

His head was cut off, and into the mouth his conquerer poured molten gold.

53BC

DURANT

Caesar suppressed the EBURONES and marched again into Germany. Returning he left his main army in northern Gaul while with his remaining troops he went to winter in north Italy, hoping to devote a few months to mending his fences in Rome

53 BC

Crassus defeated and killed by Parthians at CARRHAE

53BC CARRHAE 53BC

Caius Cassius Longinus (d 42BC) leader of conspiracy to assassinate Julius Caesar, was a quaestor under M. Licinius Crassus (rich) at CARRHAE. When Crassus was killed Cassius Longinus saved what was left of the army after the battle.

53BC

Battle of CARRHAE.
By these archery Parthians
won victory against
Roman Legions at CARRHAE
in North Mesopotamia

53-52BC

Vercingetorix, Gaul's greatest hero organized a general uprising of all the tribes. The flame of insurrection swept over the whole country. The Campaign culminated in the Siege of ALESIA (ALISE-SAINTE-REINE in Burgundy) an almost impregnable fortress city which the Gallic Chieftain had chosen himself

with 80,000 men. Caesar invested the place with less than 60,000, and was presently himself invested by an enormous army of relief estimated at over 240,000 men. But he completely routed the vast host, and Vercingetorix worn out by hunger, surrendered. By the end of the following year Caesar was at last able to address himself to the peaceful organization of the new territory.

53 BC

Crassus died in the Parthian war.

52BC - 3rd Gallic War

Caesars Gallic Wars.

The summer of 53BC was comparatively quiet, but all central Gaul was seething with discontent. A really great leader, VERCINGETORIX took charge of the 3rd Gallic revolt. The Gauls decided to start out before Caesar arrived from Italy & cut off his return to the army, but Caesar saw the danger and hurried north-ward long before the usual time. With a small force he crossed the Cevennes mountains, in spite of 6ft of snow in the passes, and began to loot the Gallic farms. The Gauls had to retreat and Caesar reached his main

army. It was very difficult for the Gauls to unite for the common good; but VERCINGETORIX, who had a stronger hold on the tribes than any earlier leader, did succeed in persuading them to allow the wholesale destruction of food stores that they could not protect, for thus he hoped to wear out the Romans. Caesar was in a critical position, for it was now hard to get enough food for his soldiers. Furthermore, the tactic from which he had drawn his cavalry went over to the enemy and he had to train German cavalry

53 BC

Death of Crassus – drastically weakened the ties between Caesar and Pompey.

53 BC

Crassus' death in Parthia ended the 1st triumviral and set Pompey and Caesar face-to-face.

53 BC

Marcus Licinius Crassus
(member 1st Triumvirate)
killed in battle against
the Parthians

His son by the same name
was also killed in battle
against the Parthians

53BC

The TREVERI routed

Caesar had many reasons for expecting still more serious disturbances before long. He therefore charged three of his generals MARCUS SILANUS, GAIUS ANTISTIUS REGINUS, and TITUS SEXTIUS with the duty of raising fresh troops.

53 BC

After the death of INDUTIOMARUS, his command was transferred by the Treveri to members of his family, who persisted in hoping to obtain the support of the neighbouring German tribes by promises of money. they made an alliance confirmed by exchange of oaths, and hostages were given. AMBIORIX also was admitted

as a partner to the League. Caesar was informed and saw warlike preparations going on all around. The NERVII, ATUATUCI and MENAPII with all the tribes of German origin on the west bank of the Rhine and other neighborhoods. Caesar therefore decided that he must take the field in the advance of the usual season.

53 B.C.

The Second Crossing of the Rhine

Caesar determined to cross the Rhine again for two reasons:

① Because the Germans had sent the TREVERI reinforcements to use against him

② To prevent AMBIORIX's fleeing as asylum in Germany.

He therefore proceeded to build a bridge above the place where he had crossed before. Leaving a strong guard on the Gallic side of the bridge to prevent any sudden rising on the part of the TREVERI

53BC

Crassus died and the phenomenal success of Caesar in Gaul eventually destroyed Caesar's relationship with Pompey

53BC

Battle of CARRHAE-I (Wars of 1st Triumvirate)

When Rome's 1st Triumvirate assigned themselves spheres of action, MARCUS LICINIUS CRASSUS took Syria (Julius Caesar received Gaul, and Pompey the Great, Spain). Crassus hurried east to intervene in a dynastic quarrel among the Parthians. At Carrhae (Haran) in northern Mesopotamia, Crassus' army encountered a Parthian force commanded by ORODES I, the anti-Roman claimant of the throne. The Parthians fought their cavalry skillfully, harassing the Romans with hit-and-run tactics. When the more heavily armed legionaires charged the elusive horse-

men, their ranks became scattered. The Parthians then turned on Crassus and cut down his detachments in detail. Of the 6,000 Romans actually engaged, 5500 were killed. The others were captured, including Crassus, who was promptly executed.

With the death of Crassus, and with Caesar busy fighting the Gauls across the Alps, Pompey the Great became virtual dictator of Rome.

Crassus crossed the Euphrates and met the Parthians at CARRHAE. Their superior cavalry defeated him, and his son fell in battle. Crassus was withdrawing his forces in good order when the Parthian general invited him to a conference. He went and was treacherously slain. His head was sent to play the part of Pentheus in a performance of Euripides' BACCHAE at the Parthian court; and

his leaderless army, long wearied of the campaign, disappeared in a disorderly rout.

the debacle of Crassus and his army removed another balancing force between Pompey & Caesar, because a victorious Crassus would have opposed the dictatorship of either Caesar or Pompey. Henceforth Pompey openly allied himself with the conservatives. His plan to secure supreme power through legal forms had now only one obstacle— the ambition and army of Caesar.

Knowing that Caesar's command would expire in 49 BC, Pompey secured decrees continuing his own command to the end of 46 BC. and requiring all Italians capable of bearing arms to take an oath of military fealty to him personally; in theory, he hoped, time itself would make him master of Rome -

While the potential dictators maneuvered for position, the capital filled with the odor of a dying democracy. Verdicts, offices, provinces, and client kings were sold to the highest bidders. In the year 53BC the first voting decision in the Assembly was paid 10 million sesterces for its vote. When money failed, murder was available; or a man's past was raked over, and blackmail brought him to terms. Crime flourished in the city, brigandage in the country; no

police force existed to control it. Rich men hired bands of gladiators to protect them, or to support them in the COMITIA. The lowest elements in Italy were attracted to Rome by the smell of money or the stuff of Crime, and made the meetings of the Assembly a desecration. Any man who would vote as paid was admitted to the rolls, whether citizen or not; sometimes only a minority of those who cast ballots were entitled to vote. Legislation came to be determined by the fluctuating superiority of rival gangs; those who voted the wrong way were beaten to death & their houses set afire.

53bc

DURANT

Claudius & Milo were Rome's most distinguished experts in force, this band of parliament. They organized rival bands of ruffians for political purposes, and hardly a day passed without some test of their strength. One day Clodius assaulted Cicero in the street, another day his warriors burned down MILO's house; at last Clodius himself was caught by Milo's gang and killed (52 BC)

Winter 53/52 BC

Vercingetorix, Gaul's greatest hero, organized a general uprising of all the tribes. The flame of insurrection swept over the whole country.

The Campaign culminated in the siege of Alesia (ALISE-Sainte-Reine in Burgundy), an almost impregnable fortress into which the Gallic Chieftain had thrown himself with 80,000

men - hotly pursued by Caesar with 60,000 men (he had received 2 more legions) Caesar then was himself invested with an enormous army of relief estimated at over 240,000 men. But he completely routed this vast host and Vercingetorix, worn out by hunger, surrendered.

MIDDLE OF 53 BC

CONSULS WERE FINALLY ELECTED

significant that in the civil wars that followed, the Gauls remained loyal to Caesar. The cruelty shown to defeated rebels, however, was a serious blot on Caesar's reputation; but he surely did not intend to turn these people over to be led by Roman governors of the old type and robbed by Roman loan sharks. Gradually, the Gauls were Romanized, the Latin language and Roman customs as well as laws spreading nearly everywhere in Gaul. Many Italians went further to settle in the following years.

Caesar realized that he had to complete his conquest before the end of his term of office as pro-consul, and that, once that all revolts were put down, he could afford to be lenient to win over the Gauls completely. The tribes were left largely free to govern themselves and to raise in their own way the very moderate tribute imposed. NO LAND WAS CONFISCATED. Many chieftains and prominent men were given Roman citizenship, as was a whole legion of Gauls enrolled in the Roman army. The welder Gauls were encouraged to enlist in the Roman service. It is

every attack from within and without. When the relief army was beaten off, Vercingetorix surrendered to save the lives of his troops. He was sent to Rome in chains and eventually executed.

The following year a few more rebellious tribes were subdued and one fortress that held out was taken. All the survivors of the garrison had their RIGHT hands cut off before being turned adrift – the Romans were masters in psychological warfare.

Siege of Alesia (8)
52BC - ~~3rd~~ 3rd Gallic War (2)
Caesar's Gallic Wars.

After his cavalry went warto Vercingetorix, Caesar hung on and besieged Vercingetorix and the Gallic army in the ~~fill~~ hill fortress of ALESIA. There he had his soldiers build two lines of trenches and ramparts, one facing inward to hold the besieged in check, and the other outward to resist the Gallic army of relief, numbering about 250,000, that came at their leader's summons. The Romans were in a desperate situation besieging one Gallic army and being themselves besieged by another, but they resisted

53 BC (June)

This yr produced a decisive shift in the balance of power. Crassus, old yr bcis age of 60 and rather deaf intended to victimize the Iranian Kingdom of Parthia. Crassus had invaded Mesopotamia without pretext or declaration of war. In June 53 BC he suffered the worst defeat by Roman arms for a hundred and fifty yrs. He, his younger son Publius and 3/4 th of his 40,000 men were killed

this was another end to the
forces keeping Pompey and
Caesar separated

53BC (Early)

Caesar called a general Conference at Amiens early in 53BC. Many northern & central tribes stayed away. Caesar moved his HQ and the whole meeting of chiefs to LUTETIA (Paris). Thereupon, the Carnutes and Senones rapidly submitted. The Treviri, deprived of their leader were crushed by LABIENUS Caesar, after crossing the Rhine again first isolated the EBURONES & then started to clobber them out. AMBIORIX himself escaped. He & his 4

faithful attendents got away, Acco, Chief of the Senones was caught

In Autumn 53 BC, the Gaulish princes were summoned to join Caesar at Rheims capital of the Remi, they were obliged to watch execution of ACCO in ancient Roman manner. He was stripped, tied by the head in a wooden fork, beaten to death with rods & decapitated

Winter 53/52 BC

Caesar set out as usual across the Alps to hold winter assizes & intensify his wealth in Rome. The enormous Gaulish wealth he was now coming to possess enabled him to convey heavy bribes to Roman officials and Candidates in the pursuit of helping them with their expenses. As Cicero & the Conservatives called one another, bribery for the elections of 53 BC was so intense that the rate of interest

suddenly rose from four to eight per cent.

53BC

Crossus died

while he marched against the TREVERI

Meanwhile the TREVERI had collected large forces of infantry and cavalry and were preparing to attack Labienus and the single legion which was wintering in their territory. They were within two days' march of his camp, when they heard of the arrival of the two legions despatched to him by Caesar and, encamping at a distance of 15 miles, they decided to wait for reinforcements from the Germans.

Labienus hoped their imprudence would give him some opportunity of bringing

53BC

TREVERI routed

(1)

Because he saw almost everyone getting ready to fight him, before the winter was over, Caesar assembled the 4 nearest legions and made an unexpected attack on the country of the NERVII. Before they could either concentrate their forces or flee, a large number of cattle and prisoners were captured and handed over as booty to the soldiers; the country was ravaged; and the NERVII forced to surrender and give hostages. After this quick success Caesar took the

legions back into winter quarters. In the early spring he convoked the usual Gallic council which was attended by all those summoned except the SENONES, CARNUTES, and TREVERI.

Caesar started with his legions the same day and made his way by forced marches to the country of the SENONES.

On learning of his approach, ACCO, the ringleader of the conspiracy, ordered the populations to gather in their strongholds. The Senones had no choice but to abandon their project and send envoys to ask Caesar's pardon. He pardoned but ordered them, however, to provide a hundred hostages, whom he entrusted to the Custody of the Aedui.

Now that this part of Gaul was tranquilized, Caesar devoted all his energy to the west.

He had CAVARINUS to accompany him with the cavalry of the SENONES.

He took 5 legions against the Menapii in 3 columns burned farms and villages and taking large number of cattle & prisoners, they were forced to sue for peace. He left Camulogenus the ATREBATIAN with a force of cavalry to keep the Menapii under surveillance

and taking a number of prisoners, and a few days later had recovered his hold over the tribe; for the Germans who were coming to aid them returned home when they found the TREVERI routed. The relatives of INDUTIOMARUS who had instigated the revolt fled the country and went along with the Germans. CINGETORIX, who had remained loyal right from the outset, was invested with civil and military control of the tribe.

(2)

the Treveri to action. He left 5 cohorts to guard the baggage marched against the enemy with the other 25 and a strong force of cavalry, and entrenched a camp a mile away from them. Between the 2 camps there was a river with steep banks. Labienus let everyone hear "since the Germans were said to be approaching he would not remain, but would break up camp next morning at dawn.

At night Labienus summoned the military tribunes and first-grade centurions and explained his plans. Then he ordered the camp to be broken with more noise.

When the rearguard of the Roman column had barely got outside the entrenchment the Treveri boldly began to cross the river and join battle in an unfavourable position. Labienus had expected this and enticed them all across by continuing to advance slowly.

Then, sending the baggage a short distance ahead he said to the soldiers: 'Here is your chance. You have got the enemy where you wanted them — in a bad position. He bade the units form to face the enemy and form a line of battle, sent a few squadrons of cavalry to protect the baggage and posted the rest on the flanks.

The Treveri were amazed to see the Romans that thought to be in flight advancing to the attack. They had not the courage to face its charge; they turned tail and made for the nearest woods. Labienus hunted them down with his cavalry, killing many of them

end to western end of the Ardennes, where he heard AMBIORIX had gone. All these were to return in a week. The Germans came over the Rhine to plunder. They heard about the baggage. Cicero sent 5 cohorts to get corn from the nearest fields. At this moment the German Cavalry appeared and tried to break in by the back gate. The whole camp was in a state of alarm. Among the sick left in the garrison was BACULUS who had served under Caesar as chief centurion of his legion. He borrowed arms from the nearest soldier and posted himself in the gateway. He was joined by centurions of the cohort on guard. They held back the attack. BACULUS was wounded.

53 BC

DEVASTATION OF THE COUNTRY OF THE EBURONES

(modern Belgium)

When the crops were beginning to ripen, Caesar set out through the Ardennes to fight AMBIORIX. He sent LUCIUS MINUCIUS BASILUS in advance with all the cavalry, to see if he could gain any advantage by travelling quickly and striking at a favourable opportunity. He was not to light fires in his camps & Caesar promised to follow immediately.

Basilus duly carried out his instructions

Completing the journey more quickly than anyone had thought possible, he surprised a number of EBURONES working in the fields, and following their development turned on to a place where AMBIORIX, guarded only by a few horsemen, was said to be. This was a great stroke of luck, but by an equally great stroke AMBIORIX escaped alive, although he lost all the military equipment that he had with him, his carriage, and his horses.

AMBIORIX sent out messengers, bidding everyone shift for himself. CATUVOLCUS now an old man cursed AMBIORIX and poisoned himself with YEW.

Caesar separated his forces into three divisions and took all heavy baggage to ATUATUCA. He left the baggage under the protection of the 14th legion. He assigned this legion, and the camp, and the baggage and 200 cavalry to Cicero.

Caesar ordered LABIENUS + 3 legions to advance towards the coast, into the region bordering on the country of the MENAPII. He sent TREBONIUS with 3 legions to ravage the district lying on the frontiers of the ATUATUCI. He took the remaining three legions to march to the river SCHELDT, which flows into the MEUSE

53BC Devastation of Country of EBURONES

BACULUS was pressed back one by one and saved. This quick action gave rest of troops time to recover their courage. The German cavalry then attacked the foraging party (raw recruits) in small rides. Some made it back to camp. Some were surrounded and killed. They were so demoralized that they did not believe Caesar was in the area with his legions until he showed himself.

Setting out once more to harass the EBURONES Caesar sent a large force of cavalry out in

all directions. Every village and every building they saw was set on fire; all over the country the cattle were either slaughtered or driven off as booty; and the crops were consumed by the vast numbers of horses and men.

After ravaging the country in this way Caesar withdrew his army — minus the two cohorts of Cicero's legion which had been lost — to DUROCORTORUM, a town of the Remi, where he convened a Gallic council and held an enquiry into the conspiracy of the Senones and Carnutes. ACCO, the instigator of the plot, was condemned to death and executed in the ancient Roman manner. (by scourging and beheading) Some others were outlawed. Caesar then distributed the legions in winter quarters — two on the frontier of TREVERI, two among the LINGONES and the other six at AGEDINCUM in the country of the SENONES and set out for northern Italy as usual to hold his assizes.

53BC

THE TREVERI routed

Caesar charged three of his generals, MARCUS SILANUS, GAIUS ANTISTIUS REGINUS, and TITUS SEXTIUS with the duty of raising fresh troops. He also sent a message to Pompey - who though vested as proconsul with military command, was remaining in the neighbourhood of Rome - requesting him to mobilize the recruits from Northern Italy whom he had sworn in during his Consulship and to send them out to him.

Pompey acceded to this request and Caesar's officers promptly enlisted further recruits, so that before the end of the winter three legions were formed and brought to Gaul, making double the number of Cohorts lost under SABINUS.

1st Cent B.C. Coleging Cal.

Each month is divided into two parts, the first always containing fifteen days, the latter 15 or 14, as the case may be. The latter half is described by the word ATENOUK, which seems to mean 'the after-night.' There is reason to believe that the first half of the month was the light half, and extended not as we might expect from new moon to full moon, but from 1st Quarter to last

quarter; the ATENOCK being the dark half of the month, extending from last Quarter, through new moon to first Quarter.

There is a singularly complicated system of interchange of days between months, which seems to have been designed in order that a lucky day might be borrowed from a lucky month, to be inserted into an unlucky month, for the purpose of securing an auspicious performance of whatever was the appropriate rite of the day. The calendar is in short, a testimony to an extraordinary subtlety and ingenuity, to no small mathematical and astronomical skill, and to a very high elaboration of religious ritual among the Celtic peoples of the first century B.C. - the probable date of the document.

It is the tragedy of the Celtic peoples that they have never had a chance to build up an enlightened civilization of their own.

53 BC - 3rd Gallic Revolt GALLIC WARS

after the legion was wiped out in 53 BC, the loyalty of most of Gaul was badly shaken. The summer of 53 BC was comparatively quiet, but all central Gaul was seething with discontent. A really great leader, VERCINGETORIX took charge of the 3rd Gallic revolt. The Gauls decided to root out before Caesar arrived from Italy and cut off his return to his army, but Caesar saw the danger and hurried northward long

before the usual time. With a small force he crossed the CEVENNES Mountains, in spite of 6 ft of snow in the passes, and began to loot the Gallic farms. The Gauls had to retreat and Caesar reached his main army. It was very difficult to persuade the Gauls to unite for any common good; but Vercingetorix, who had a stronger hold on the tribes than any earlier leader, did induce them to allow wholesale destruction of food stores that they could not protect, for thus he hoped to wear the Romans out.

Caesar was in a critical position, for it was now hard to get enough food for his soldiers. Furthermore, the tribe from which he had drawn his cavalry went over to the enemy and he had to hire German cavalry.

Nevertheless, he hung on with bulldog grip and besieged VERCINGETORIX and the Gallic army in the hill fortress of Alesia

hence, if Rome had not taken control when she did, the Germanic invaders might well have broken through at a considerably earlier date than they did.

For two reasons, it was fortunate that Caesar made the conquest when he did. In the first place, few lasting conquests were consolidated as completely as was Gaul. For the Roman power to spread its civilization unopposed was declining; it nearly disappeared in the next century. Second, and most important, the conquest of Gaul at this time provided a strong frontier to hold back the Germanic invaders. The Rhine alone could not have held them back long;

1st Century B.C.

COLIGNY CALENDAR

A number of fragments were found at COLIGNY, in the French department of Ain toward the end of the last Century, is proof of the elaboration of religion of the Celtic people so far as the recurrence of festivals, times, and Seasons, and lucky and unlucky days are concerned. Briefly the fragments belong to a rectangular plate of bronze, closely

engraved with a Calendar for 5 yrs, divided each into 12 lunar months, with 2 intercalary months devised to establish a correspondence between the solar and the lunar yr. Ea. month had 29 or 30 days; the long & short months alternated with almost uniform regularity, and with one exception all the long months are marked 'lucky' and the short months 'unlucky'.

53 BC

New revolt in Gaul. Caesar moved his legions against the NERVIANS, SENONES, CARNATES & MENAPIANS. He crossed the Rhine to prevent the warring tribes from obtaining asylum in Germany. The Gauls were very religious. They were DRUIDS and led an elaborate ritual life. The DRUID PRIESTS were the leaders of the society, along with some powerful nobles. Most

of the people were slaves. The Germans were not as religious as the Druids. They recognized only the useful Gods such as SUN and WATER.

The Germans were better fighters and stronger people.

53 BC

Crassus defeated by Parthians near Carrhae and killed

53 BC

Parthians halt eastward expansion of Rome

c 53 BC

Julius Caesar once trotted
800 miles in 8 days

53BC probably?

Pompey may have instigated Mercedonius = 22 days

Cesar was in Ravenna - near end of his proconsular Governorship of Gaul.

$$\begin{array}{r} 49 \\ +\ 4 \\ \hline 53 \end{array}$$

on 18th day of Mercedonius Bibulus in Senate on Campus Martius & Proposed Pompey - Consul w/o Colleague

by beginning of March this yr
he was Consul w/o Colleague
Mark Antony was appointed Caesar's Quaestor
The dead of winter after ~~the~~ extra 22
days was 4th day of April

53BC

Battle of Carrhae

From Syria Crassus hoped to launch a successful invasion of Parthia. In 53BC, he crossed the Euphrates with an army of nearly 40,000. The Parthians (attacked at Carrhae, caught by surprise(!), the Romans were surrounded by Parthian mounted Archers.

Crassus approached the Parthians under a flag of truce, but was

captured & beheaded. Seven legions were destroyed, and only about 10,000 Romans escaped. Crassus's head was displayed in the Parthian Court, and the standards of the Roman legions were set up in Parthian temples.

In 19 BC the emperor Augustus negotiated the return of the standards and of the surviving captives

53BC

Caesar proceeded against the Gallic tribes to reduce them to obedience

115 → 53 BC

Marcus Licinius Crassus

Astronomers

~~Jan 1, -52 = Jan 1, 53 BC~~

$(6664 - 2004)(365.25) = 1702065$

53BC

from Caesar

there was a new revolt in Gaul. Caesar moved his legions against the NERVIANS; the SENONES; the CARNATES, and the MENAPIANS. He crossed the Rhine to prevent the warring tribes from obtaining asylum in Germany. The Gauls were very religious. The Druids led an elaborate ritual life. The Druid priests were leaders of society, along with some powerful nobles. Most of the people were

slaves, the Germans were not as religious as the Druids. They recognized only useful gods such as SUN, WATER.
The Germans were better fighters & stronger people.

53BC

Caesar was at last able to address himself to the peaceful organization of the new territory

53 BC

Crassus (the 3rd Triumvir) was defeated & killed in the Parthian War.

Pompey became more & more jealous of Caesar's success

53Be

Baltti vs Vangiones

53 BC

Caesar defeated the EUBULONES

53 BC

Parthians defeat Crassus

53 BC

A new revolt in Gaul
Caesar attacked the Nervians, Senones
Carnutes and Menapians. He crossed
the Rhine to prevent warring tribes
from obtaining asylum.
Their Druids were the leaders.
along with some powerful nobles.
most of the people were slaves
But the Germans were not as religious
as the above Gauls (& Celts)

The Germans were better fighters and stronger people.

C 536C 1912Dates J-BK

BOII

Celtic people migrating into Gaul from northern Italy and region east of the Alps. Gave the name to BOHEMIA.

Migrated to avoid Romans in Italy and Germans in Bohemia.

Settled by Caesar in AEDUI

53 BC

Caesar described the Druidic hierarchy (The Druids "have the right to decide nearly all public and private disputes and decide rewards and penalties in criminal and murder cases.") Druidic beliefs ("They are chiefly anxious to have men believe ... that souls do not suffer death but after death pass from one body to another;

and they regard this as the strongest incentive to valour, since the fear of death is disregarded").

53 BC

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Caesar made 2nd expedition across the Rhine R.

53 BC

Crassus was killed in the Battle of CARRHAE during his attempted invasion of the Parthian Empire.

Only Caesar & Pompey remained and the Senators at Rome immediately began to drive a wedge between them

Because of rioting in Rome it was impossible to hold the

consular elections for the year 52 BC.

53 BC

Crassus is defeated and killed in PARTHIA.

53B C

Age 47

Caesar's campaign against EBURONES.

Crassus (member of triumvirate) went to CARRHAE as commanding general. He lost and was killed.

53BC

CELTS

The EBURONES are also defeated.